Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Taxonomic notes.—BLAKE[5] has described a new genus (*Neomillspaughia*) of Polygonaceae, based on *Campderia paniculata* Donn. Sm., of Honduras. It includes another species from Yucatan.

PENNELL[6] has begun the publication of a list of genera of RAFINESQUE not recorded in *Index Kewensis*, although published in *Autikon Botanikon*. This first instalment presents 83 genera which should be included in any complete index. It is possible that some of these names should be in use.

YUNCKER[7] has published a very complete revision of *Cuscuta*, which is the first attack upon this difficult genus since ENGLEMANN's monograph of 1859. The history and morphology of the genus are given, in addition to the taxonomic presentation. The monograph includes 54 species, 26 occurring in the United States, 33 in Mexico, and 7 in the West Indies. Of the 54 species and 42 varieties, 14 species and 16 varieties are new, and 32 species are figured for the first time. A full bibliography and index of collections are also included.

MISS DOIDGE[8] has published the results of her studies of South African Microthyriaceae, adding very materially to the knowledge of the group in that region. She recognizes 24 genera, including 50 species, 28 of which are described as new. Much the largest genus is *Asterina*, with 30 species, 14 of which are new. The remaining new species are distributed among 9 genera.

STANDLEY[9] has published a manual of the flora of Glacier National Park, especially for the benefit of the numerous visitors. The manual will be of use also elsewhere in the mountains of Idaho, Alberta, and British Columbia, and will be helpful in the Yellowstone National Park.

TRELEASE[10] has monographed the North American species of *Piper* belonging to the section OTTONIA. He recognizes 12 species, describing 8 of them as new.

The second contribution to the flora of Micronesia and Polynesia,[11] under the editorship of DIELS, includes 24 contributions by various investigators. The most extensive one (68 pp.) is by SCHLECHTER on the Orchidaceae of Micronesia. He recognizes 37 genera, one of which (*Rhynchophreatia*) is new, and describes 38 new species. We are only beginning to realize the wealth of orchids in the tropics.

---

[5] BLAKE, S. F., *Neomillspaughia*, a new genus of Polygonaceae, with remarks on related genera. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **48:**77–88. *pl. 1.* 1921.

[6] PENNELL, F. W., "Unrecorded" genera of RAFINESQUE. 1. Autikon Botanikon (1840). Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **48:**89–96. 1921.

[7] YUNCKER, T. G., Revision of the North American and West Indian species of *Cuscuta*. Univ. Ill. Biol. Monographs **6:**1–142. *pls. 13.* 1921.

[8] DOIDGE, ETHEL M., South African Microthyriaceae. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Africa **8:**235–282. *pls. 13–19.* 1920.

[9] STANDLEY, PAUL C., Flora of Glacier National Park, Montana. Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. **22:**235–438. *pls. 33–52.* 1921.

[10] TRELEASE, W., North American Pipers of the section Ottonia. Amer. Jour. Bot. **8:**212–217. *pls. 5–8.* 1921.

[11] Beiträge zur Flora von Mikronesien und Polynesien. II. Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **65:**429–528. 1921.

HUGHES[12] has published a revision of the Australian species of *Stipa*, recognizing 40 species, 17 of which are described as new. This is in striking contrast with the 15 species recognized in the *Flora Australiensis*, especially since only 5 species of the 40 characterized are based on material unknown to BENTHAM.

The current numbers of *Notizblatt* (Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem) contain numerous taxonomic contributions, dealing with the flora of South America, Africa, and the East Indies. The new genera described are as follows: *Tetradema* (Gesneriaceae) by SCHLECHTER (7:15–18. 1920), from the East Indies and the Philippines; *Peekelia* (Leguminosae) by HARMS (7:26, 27. 1920), from New Guinea; *Chelyocarpus* (Palmaceae) by DAMMER (7:44–51. 1921), from Brazil; *Paraphyadanthe* (Flacourtiaceae) by MILDBRAED (7:399–405. 1921), from Africa; *Cheilanthopsis* (Polypodiaceae) by HIERONYMUS (7:406–409. 1920), from Burma; *Afrolicania* (Rosaceae) by MILDBRAED (7:483–485. 1921), from Africa; *Neozenkerina* (Scrophulariaceae) by MILDBRAED (7:491–493. 1921), from Africa; *Stenodrepanum* (Leguminosae) by HARMS (7:400–501. 1921). KRÄNZLIN (7:412–451. 1920) also describes 44 new species of Orchidaceae from Columbia, this being only the first paper of a series.—J. M. C.

Origin of Hawaiian flora.—Because of its notable endemism, the flora of the Hawaiian Islands has always been of fascinating interest to plant geographers. CAMPBELL[13] in some recent studies of this flora regards the Hawaiian problem as the most important distributional problem that exists anywhere. HILLEBRAND, and perhaps most investigators, have held that the Hawaiian flora has always been isolated, the islands having been thrown up from great depths by volcanic action. Recent studies by PILSBRY on the Hawaiian land snails have shown noteworthy Malaysian affinities, and now CAMPBELL finds similar evidences from the plants. The liverworts and filmy ferns in particular are unsuited to long overseas transportation, and must have existed in Hawaii since it was connected with other lands. The relationship of these plants is much closer to the flora of Malaysia and Australasia than to America. Of 40 species of pteridophytes found elsewhere, 38 are common to Australasia or Malaysia, and only two are common to America. Fifty-one genera of spermatophytes are common to Australasia or Malaysia, and only six are common to America. The endemic genera are more closely related to Asia

---

[12] HUGHES, D. K., A revision of the Australian species of *Stipa*. Kew Bull. no. 1. pp. 30. 1921.

[13] CAMPBELL, D. H., The origin of the Hawaiian flora. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 17:90–96. 1918.

———, The derivation of the flora of Hawaii. Leland Stanford Junior Univ. Publ. I. pp. 34. 1919.